

VOLUME 67. NUMBER 12.

CANTON, OHIO, FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1900.

ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR.

M'KINLEY IS  
NOTIFIED.He Is Officially Informed of  
His Nomination For  
President.

A PROCESSION TO HIS HOME.

Thousands of Visitors Throng About  
the Residence and

TRAMP DOWN THE GRASS.

Senator Lodge Makes the Notification  
Speech and McKinley Responds--  
What They Said--Shop Men Fall  
In Line and March In  
the Parade.

The storm Wednesday evening cleared the atmosphere and the streets and Thursday morning broke with the sun shining and everything auspicious for the receiving of the committee to notify President McKinley that he is the Republican nominee for the presidency for the coming four years. All arrangements had been perfected Wednesday evening. The North Market street cottage was decorated in a neat but unostentatious manner with the big McKinley flag, which is the largest specimen of "Old Glory" ever brought to Canton. The flag was caught up at the peak of the east gable end of the house and it completely covered the front of the building. The effect was very beautiful.

Chairs were provided for the committee on the lawn and everything put in first class shape for the visitors. Wednesday night every train brought prominent politicians to Canton. Thursday morning they came rapidly. By 9 o'clock the clans were gathering about the square to be ready and both bands came out shortly afterward. The streets began to take on a holiday appearance and there was hustle and excitement all around.

As the delegations began to arrive the confusion increased until the scenes of '96 were vividly recalled. The procession which formed included more political dignitaries than have been assembled in Canton for many a long day. There were plenty of the horny handed sons of toil also who had been dismissed from their work by enthusiastic employers that they might participate in the proceedings and there was a big time all around.

## ALLIANCE DELEGATION

A Large Number of Morgan  
Employees Call, Accompanied by a Band.

The Alliance delegation, filling twelve passenger coaches, arrived in this city at 10:55 o'clock, carrying over one thousand persons, presumably the majority of them employees of the Morgan Engineering works. A band and the officials of the company accompanied the excursionists, and a banner which was attached to one of the cars was inscribed with: "Morgan Engineering Company; McKinley and Roosevelt." Two members of the old Republican reception committee, Messrs. Charles Dougherty and Hiram Doll, were at the depot to welcome the Alliance contingent. Four of the mounted reception committee or troop also were at the depot and when the delegation alighted from the train and formed in line they headed the parade up the streets to the McKinley residence. Thayer's band also participated in the procession, followed by carriages containing W. H. Morgan, office employees of the company including some of the office ladies. W. H. Morgan had his team of horses and carriage sent to this city early Thursday morning, and he occupied it during the parade.

There was a vigorous greeting given the visitors by the several hundred people who were assembled at the Pennsylvania depot. The delegation responded with an outburst of cheers, and then reformed for the parade. Only a few persons came in from the east on the regular train which preceded the special. The Alliance people were marched to the public square, there meeting other contingents and afterward formed and went to the McKinley residence. A few of them carried white umbrellas with the caricatures of McKinley and Roosevelt printed thereon. The Pennsylvania company's special officers were on duty at the local depot of the company and a few officers also accompanied the special train to this city.

## THE ARRIVAL.

A Fine 'Crowd Comes In With  
the Committee Over the  
Valley.

The Canton Troop, the McKinley escort club, the reception committee, a delegation of old soldiers, a long string

of carriages and the Grand Army band, in full regalia, met the notification party at the C. T. & V. train shortly after 11 o'clock. There were a number of palace cars composing the train. The notification committee, representing every state in the Union, was received with cheers by the great crowd of people who had congregated at the depot. The members of the committee were hustled to the waiting carriages. Senator Hanna, ex-Secretary Bliss, Congressional Chairman Payne, Myron T. Herrick and other notables were in the party. An attempt to steer Mr. Hanna onto the big brake at the head of the procession failed. He had experienced trying to get onto that same brake in 1896 when the notification committee came, and he shied off and got into a carriage. The Republican chairman walked with a limp and carried a cane. Ex-Secretary Bliss, smiling and prosperous, took a seat in the brake.

The Tippecanoe club came down about 400 strong. They wore plug hats and carried canes and made a very good appearance. They were preceded by the Great Western band of 40 pieces, which made good music all the way up the street. The local escort club and the Troop got ahead of them and led them up town. Following the Tips came the carriages. Arrangements had been so made that in each carriage there was a representative Canton citizen. If any visitor wanted to ask a question there was a man in the carriage to answer it.

The procession of carriages was followed by the Grand Army band, escorting old soldiers and the big Deuber-Hampden club. This club carried umbrellas and made a good appearance. Half way up Tuscarawas street the Alliance delegation was met. This delegation was on its way to the depot to help receive the visitors. The other delegations greeted them with cheers and they fell in, making a line that reached almost from the depot to the McKinley home.

At the square the delegations from various shops fell into line, making the column much longer. So great was the crush at the McKinley home that the parade did not get past the house for half an hour after it arrived and then went through in sections. The carriages were driven up to the gate and the occupants alighted and went in to the famous front porch. It took quite a little time to accomplish all this, but everything was so well managed that the delay was not longer than the conditions justified. In fact the arrangements for the reception of the notification committee could not have been improved upon. The work of the local committee as well as the preparation at the McKinley home, were very satisfactory to all taking part in the demonstration.

## FORMALLY NOTIFIED.

Senator Lodge Makes His Speech  
and the President  
Responds.

As the procession arrived at the McKinley home the Tippecanoe club lined up and formed an aisle through which the committee passed into the yard and house. Judge Day, Senator Hanna and Lodge and members of the local reception committee were the first to enter. After they had gone in to greet the president the notification committee filed in and took seats provided for them in front of the porch. The veterans of the 23rd regiment headed by Dr. Manchester followed and were seated in the enclosure in the reserved seats. When everybody had gotten in that could President McKinley came out upon the porch and a mighty howl of delight arose from the vast crowd.

Senator Lodge stepped upon the stand that had been provided between the porch posts just north of the entrance to the veranda and began his speech while the

PRESIDENT OCCUPIED A SEAT to his side at the rear of the stand. Senator Lodge's speech was punctuated with applause. His speech appears in full elsewhere in this issue. Senator Lodge began speaking at 7 minutes after 12 o'clock and finished at 12:25. As soon as he had closed President McKinley took the stand and delivered his acceptance.

The president was in excellent voice and he spoke with even more vim and eloquence than usual. His remarks were frequently interrupted with applause. They appear elsewhere in full. He closed about 1 o'clock and the crowd immediately set up a howl for Hanna.

J. J. Grant appeared and tried to get a hearing but the crowd still yelled "Hanna," "Hanna."

Mr. Grant finally made himself heard and he announced to the notification committee that they should not get separated as it was desired that their pictures be taken. Following this he said that the regular exercises of the day had now been carried out but with such a magnificent audience and so much talent lying around loose it was very proper he thought to have some more speech making.

"Hanna," "Hanna," yelled the crowd, but

MR. HANNA WAS NOT THERE and the chairman had another man. He then introduced Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana.

"I have come from Indiana to Ohio," said the senator, "to say that the candidate nominated for the presidency at the Philadelphia convention, now the president, will be the president for the next four years. In all the history of the country there has never been more accomplished than during the great Mc-

THE PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE  
TO THE COMMITTEE.Speech Delivered From the Front Porch After  
the Formal Notification.Republican Nominee Refers to Some of the Issues and Promises  
to Write a Letter About Them Setting Forth His Notions  
More Fully--Full Text of the Address.

Senator Lodge and gentlemen of notification committee:  
The message which you bring to me is one of signal honor. It is also a summons to duty. A single nomination for the office of president by a great party which in thirty-two years out of forty has been triumphant at national elections, is a distinction which I gratefully cherish. To receive a unanimous renomination by the same party is an expression of regard and a pledge of continued confidence for which it is difficult to make adequate acknowledgment.

If anything exceeds the honor of the office of president of the United States, it is the responsibility which attaches to it. Having been invested with both I do not under-appraise either.

Any one who has borne the anxieties and burdens of the presidential office, especially in time of national trial, cannot contemplate assuming it a second time without profoundly realizing the severe exactions and the solemn obligations which it imposes, and this feeling is accentuated by the momentous problems which now press for settlement. If my countrymen shall confirm the action of the convention at our national election in November, I shall, craving Divine guidance, undertake the exalted trust, to administer it for the interest and honor of the country, and the well-being of the new peoples who have become the objects of our care. The declaration of principles adopted by the convention has my hearty approval. At some future date I will consider its subjects in detail and will by letter communicate to your chairman a more formal acceptance of the nomination.

On a like occasion four years ago I said:

"The party that supplied by legislation the vast revenues for the conduct of our greatest war; that promptly restored the credit of the country at its close; that from its abundant revenue paid off a large share of the debt incurred by this war, and that resumed secure payments and placed our paper currency upon a sound and enduring basis, can be safely trusted to preserve both our credit and currency with honor, stability and inviolability. The American people hold the financial honor of our government as sacred as our flag, and can be relied upon to guard it with the same sleepless vigilance. They hold its preservation above party fealty, and have often demonstrated that party ties avail nothing when the spotless credit of our country is threatened."

"... The dollar paid to the farmer, the wage earner, and the pensioner must continue forever equal in purchasing and debt-paying power to the dollar paid to any government creditor."

"... Our industrial supremacy, our productive capacity, our business and commercial prosperity, our labor and its rewards, our national credit and currency, our proud financial honor and our splendid free citizenship, the birthright of every American, are all involved in the pending campaign, and thus every home in the land is directly and intimately connected with their proper settlement."

"... Our domestic trade must be won back and our idle working people employed in gainful occupations at American wages. Our home market must be restored to its proud rank of first in the world, and our foreign trade, so precipitately cut off by adverse national legislation, reopened on fair and equitable terms for our surplus agricultural and manufacturing products."

"... Public confidence must be resumed and the skill, energy and capital of our country find ample employment at home. ... The government of the United States must raise money enough to meet both its current expenses and increasing needs. Its revenues should be so raised as to protect the material interests of our people, with the lightest possible drain upon their resources and maintaining that high standard of civilization which has distinguished our country for more than a century of its existence."

"... The national credit, which has thus far fortunately resisted every assault upon it, must and will be upheld and strengthened. If sufficient revenues are provided for the support of the government there will be no necessity for borrowing money and increasing the public debt."

Three and one-half years of legislation and administration have been concluded since those words were spoken. Have those to whom was confided the direction of the government kept their pledges? The record is made up. The people are not unfamiliar with what has been accomplished. The gold standard has been re-affirmed and strengthened. The endless chain has been broken and the drain upon our gold reserve no longer frets us. The credit of the country has been advanced to the highest place among all nations. We are refunding our bonded debt bearing

three and four and five per cent interest at two per cent, a lower rate than that of any other country, and already more than three hundred millions have been so funded with a gain to the government of many millions of dollars. Instead of 16 to 1, for which our opponents contended four years ago, legislation has been enacted which, while utilizing all forms of our money, secures one fixed value of every dollar and that the best known to the civilized world.

A tariff which protects American labor and industry and provides ample revenues has been written in public law. We have lower interest and higher wages; more money and fewer mortgages. The world's markets have been opened to American products, which go now where they have never gone before. We have passed from a bond issuing to a bond paying nation; from a nation of borrowers to a nation of lenders; from a deficiency in revenue to a surplus; from fear to confidence; from enforced idleness to profitable employment. The public faith has been upheld; public order has been maintained. We have prosperity at home and prestige abroad.

Unfortunately the threat of 1896 has just been renewed by the allied parties without abatement or modification. The gold bill has been denounced and its repeal demanded. The menace of 16 to 1, therefore, still hangs over us with all its dire consequences to credit and confidence, to business and industry. The enemies of sound currency are rallying their scattered forces. The people must once more unite and overcome the advocates of repudiation and must not relax their energy until the battle for public honor and honest money shall again triumph. A congress which will sustain and if need be strengthen the present law can prevent a financial catastrophe which every lover of the republic is interested to avert.

Not satisfied with assaulting the currency and credit of the government, our political adversaries condemn the tariff law enacted at the extra session of congress in 1897, known as the Dingley act, passed in obedience to the will of the people expressed at the election in the preceding November, a law which at once stimulated our industries, opened the idle factories and mines and gave to the laborer and to the farmer fair returns for their toil and investment. Shall we go back to a tariff which brings deficiency in our revenues and destruction to our industrial enterprises?

Faithful to its pledges in these internal affairs, how has the government discharged its international duties?

Our platform of 1896 declared, "The Hawaiian Islands should be controlled by the United States, and no foreign power should be permitted to interfere with them." This purpose has been fully accomplished by annexation, and delegates from these beautiful islands participated in the convention for which you speak today. In the great conference of nations at The Hague we reaffirmed before the world the Monroe doctrine and our adherence to it and our determination not to participate in the complications of Europe. We have happily ended the European alliance in Samoa, securing to ourselves one of the most valuable harbors in the Pacific ocean; while the open door in China gives to us fair and equal competition in the vast trade of the Orient.

Some things have happened which were not promised, nor even foreseen, and our purposes in relation to them must not be left in doubt. A just war has been waged for humanity and with it have come new problems and responsibilities. Spain has been ejected from the Western Hemisphere and our flag floats over her former territory. Cuba has been liberated and our guarantee to her people will be sacredly executed. A beneficent government has been provided for Porto Rico. The Philippines are ours and American authority must be supreme throughout the archipelago. There will be amnesty broad and liberal, but no abatement of our rights, no abandonment of our duty. There must be no scuttling policy. We will fulfill in the Philippines the obligations imposed by the triumphs of our arms and by the treaty of peace; by international law; by the nation's sense of honor; and more than all by the rights, interests and conditions of the Philippine peoples themselves. No outside interference blocks the way to peace and a stable government. The obstructionists are here, not elsewhere. They may postpone, but they cannot defeat the realization of the high purpose of this nation to restore order to the islands and establish a just and generous government, in which the inhabitants shall have the largest participation for which they are capable. The organized forces which have been misled into rebellion have been dispersed by our faithful soldiers and sailors, and the people of the islands delivered from anarchy, pillage and oppression, recognize American sovereignty as the symbol and pledge of peace, justice,

law, religious freedom, education, the security of life and property, and the welfare and prosperity of their several communities.

We reassert the early principles of the Republican party, sustained by unbroken judicial precedents, that the representatives of the people in congress assembled have full legislative power over territory belonging to the United States subject to the fundamental safeguards of liberty, justice and personal rights, and are vested with ample authority to act "for the highest interests of our nation and the people entrusted to its care." This doctrine, first proclaimed in the cause of freedom will never be used as a weapon of oppression.

I am glad to be assured by you that what we have done in the far east has the approval of the country. The sudden and terrible crisis in China calls for the gravest consideration, and you will not expect from me now any further expression than to say that my best efforts shall be given to the immediate purpose of protecting the lives of our citizens who are in peril, with the ultimate object of the peace and welfare of China, the safeguarding of all of our treaty rights, and the maintenance of those principles of impartial intercourse to which the civilized world is pledged.

I cannot conclude without congratulating my countrymen upon the strong national sentiment which finds expression in every part of our common country and the increased respect with which the American name is greeted throughout the world.

We have been moving in untried paths, but our steps have been guided by honor and duty. There will be no turning aside, no wavering, no retreat. No blow has been struck except for liberty and humanity and none will be. We will perform without fear every national and international obligation. The Republican party was dedicated to freedom forty-four years ago. It has been the party of liberty and emancipation from that hour; not of profession, but of performance. It broke the shackles of 4,000,000 slaves and made them free, and to the party of Lincoln has come another supreme opportunity which it has bravely met in the liberation of 10,000,000 of the human family from the yoke of imperialism. In its solution of great problems, in its performance of high duties, it has had the support of members from all parties in the past and confidently invokes their co-operation in the future.

Permit me to express, Mr. Chairman, my most sincere appreciation of the complimentary terms in which you convey the official notice of my nomination, and my thanks to the members of the committee and to the great constituency which they represent, for this additional evidence of their favor and support.

## PAID NO TAX.

1,396 Telephones in Stark  
County Have Paid No Tax  
For Two Years.

Auditor Reed says that he has not received any word from the auditor of state as to the listing of the telephone instruments in use by the Central Union company which belong to the Bell Telephone company. It is reported that the attorney general has decided that they shall be listed at \$10 an instrument but the auditor has not received any authority in the matter and he will take no action until he hears from Columbus. The matter has been hanging fire for two years. Formerly the instruments were listed only at \$3 apiece but when Mr. Monnett was attorney general he ordered the price raised to \$100. The telephone company refused to pay on that amount and the case has been hanging fire. Two years ago Auditor Reed put the boxes in Stark county on the duplicate for \$10 and the company paid the tax and never noticed it. Last year they refused to pay and they were left off the duplicate altogether.

When the auditor receives word he will list the instruments for both this year and last at the price settled upon.

Mr. Reed says there are 1,396 telephones in the city and at \$10 each this would add \$13,960 to the duplicate. These are all Bell phones. The instruments used by the Farmer's company are owned by the company and are taxed with its other property in a different way.

## WAS NOT OF AGE.

Therefore Harry Foster Wants  
a Judgment Against Him  
Quashed.

Last October Walter Andrews sued in Justice Calmelat's court and got a judgment for \$42.22 against Harry B. Foster. Foster now comes into common pleas court with the case through his attorney, Harry B. Weber, and asks that the judgment be set aside. He says that at the time of the judgment he was a minor and that he did not attain his majority until last March. For this error the court is asked to set the judgment aside and compel the restoration to him of his money which was tied up under attachment proceedings.

## Youngstown's Religious Status.

Youngstown, July 12.—The canvass for religious purposes taken under the direction of the Ministerial association shows there are 8,898 communicants in the city. The Roman Catholic churches lead with 2,554, the Methodist Episcopal second with 1,786 and Presbyterian 9917.

Local parties are negotiating the purchase of the Linton corner, at the southeast corner of Ninth and Market streets. It is contemplated to erect a brick block upon the site.

TEDDY WAS  
ALSO TOLD.Committee Informs Him That  
He Was Selected McKinley's  
Running Mate.

WOLCOTT MAKES A SPEECH

And Roosevelt Seemed to Have an Inkling  
of the Coming as He Was Ready.

WOULD USE ALL EFFORT

To Aid in the Election, He Said, And Then  
Branches Off Into a Discussion of  
the Issues That are Presented  
to the People--The  
Speeches.

[News-Democrat Leased Wire Service.]  
Oyster Bay, July 12.—The notification committee from the Philadelphia convention, headed by Senator Wolcott, notified Governor Roosevelt this afternoon that he had been nominated for vice-president by the Republican national convention.

The notification committee with Senator Wolcott as chairman, and about one hundred invited guests, arrived at Oyster Bay at 11:30. Here the committee and guests were escorted to carriages and driven to Roosevelt's summer home, about four miles from the station. As the long procession of carriages drew near Roosevelt's home, the governor arose from a chair on the piazza and stood awaiting their arrival. The committee left the carriages and were introduced to Governor Roosevelt, who in turn introduced them to Mrs. Roosevelt. The party then took places on the south piazza of the house and Senator Wolcott began his speech of notification.

Senator Wolcott told Gov. Roosevelt he had been "unanimously selected as the candidate for the high and dignified office of vice-president," through no wish of his own, but because the convention believed he was the best man for the place. Though a young man, Roosevelt was widely known the country over. Wolcott said he was known for his advocacy of civil service reform. His love of adventure had made him as well known in the west as in the east. Wolcott praised Roosevelt's record as assistant secretary of the navy and his Spanish war record. It was not the war record, however, Wolcott said, which led the convention at Philadelphia to nominate Roosevelt, but his stand at all times "for that which was clean and uplifting and against everything which was sordid and base."

I feel that we have a right to appeal not only to the Republicans, but to all good citizens for the support of the ticket on the strength of McKinley's administration and on what was done at the Kansas City convention.

We have reached a degree of prosperity never before attained in the history of the country. We have placed the American flag on a level where it never before was placed. I regret to leave the interesting field of New York, but duty calls me to the national field. I thank you, gentlemen. (Applause.)

At the close of Wolcott's speech, Roosevelt thanked the committee for the honor, saying:

ROOSEVELT RESPONDS.  
When Wolcott had finished Roosevelt thanked the committee for the honor and said he recognized it brought duty as well. He said he would do all in his power to help re-elect McKinley, whom the Republicans had chosen to lead them in this crisis.

PUNCTUATED WITH APPLAUSE.  
Roosevelt's address was frequently punctuated with applause and at its conclusion he was compelled to bow several times. He turned and affectionately greeted his wife and shook hands with General Green, Senator Wolcott and his private secretary, Wm. J. Youngs.

With Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Roosevelt went to the east piazza, where for nearly half an hour he permitted many photographers to take his picture. The notification committee was entertained at luncheon this afternoon by Governor Roosevelt. The committee returns to New York late this afternoon.

## BRIGGLE TAKES CHARGE.

Creditors May be Asked What  
They Want Done With the  
Princess Plow Works.

Assignee Homer Briggle for the Princess Plow Company on Wednesday filed his bond of \$20,000 and letters of authority were issued to him by the court ordering him to take charge of the property. He says he does not yet know what will be done with the factory. After an inventory is taken and the schedule of assets and liabilities secured a meeting of the creditors will probably be called and they will be asked as to their wishes in the matter.

## To Cure a Cold in One Day

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on every box. 25c.

(Continued on page 8.)